

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 929

Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1943

Representative Canners in Joint Session with U. S. A. Officials

CCC Resale Prices Announced and Canners' Acreage Plans Are Surveyed at First Day of N. C. A. Directors Meeting

As the INFORMATION LETTER went to press, the first part of a two-day session of the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association had been completed. This meeting, lasting through April 9 and 10, at The Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., brought together representative canners and government officials.

It was called in order to provide an opportunity to obtain first-hand information from the men in government agencies who are formulating and administering the 1943 programs, and at the same time to enable the industry to present first-hand to the government representatives, facts and opinions on the various questions affecting the participation of canners in the war effort.

The meetings were attended not only by Board members, but by N. C. A. officers and staff members, by members of the Administrative Council, Section chairmen and secretaries, and officers of the State and regional canners associations. On the program were executives of the government agencies that deal with canning problems.

The three principal highlights of the first day of conference (April 9) are presented in this issue of the LETTER: (1) The opening address of President Carroll E. Lindsey (see this page); (2) the announcement of resale prices for canned corn, peas, tomatoes, and snap beans, which was made by Deputy Director J. B. Hutson of the Food Production Administration (see page 7504); and (3) the report by Carlos Campbell, Director of the N. C. A. Division of Statistics, on a "Survey of Acreage for the Major Vegetable Crops" (see page 7600).

Following President Lindsey's opening address, which reviewed events since the Processors' Conference of mid-December in Chicago, reports of two Association Committees were made by F. A. Stare for the Committee on Convention Resolutions, and by Walter L. Graefe for the Legislative Committee.

Three addresses were made during the morning session on April 9—by the Honorable Richard M. Kleberg, Repre-

sentative from Texas and a member of the House Committee on Agriculture; by Brig. Gen. Carl A. Hardigg, Office of the Quartermaster General; and by J. Howard Hamilton, Consultant to the Secretary of War.

Guest speakers at luncheon were the Honorable Walter F. George, Senator from Georgia; and Clyde L. Herring, Assistant Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Campbell's report on the survey of acreage intentions of canners opened the afternoon session and was followed by two panel discussions—Food Production and Food Distribution. The Food Production Panel was presided over by Mr. Hutson and members of the panel were Lawrence Meyers, CCC; D. A. Fitzgerald and Sherman Johnson, both of FPA.

(Continued on page 7606)

ADDRESS BY C. E. LINDSEY At N. C. A. Board Meeting

While you have followed as closely as you could the progress of events since the Processors' Conference and the Annual Meeting of the Association at Chicago in December, and while the Association has made every effort to keep the entire industry currently informed, I believe it will be helpful as a background for the addresses and discussions we are to hear at this meeting, to review very briefly the principal developments since December that directly affect the industry, and what the Association has done with respect to them.

You will recall that the government agencies represented at the Processors' Conference in December were unable to furnish much of the definite information that canners needed to make production plans for 1943. We were given definite information on packing quotas, can sizes, kind of cans to be used, also

(Continued on page 7605)

PRESIDENT ORDERS CEILING ON ALL COST-OF-LIVING ITEMS AND ADHERENCE TO LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

Because of continued pressure for increased wages and increased prices, President Roosevelt issued on April 8, an executive order directing Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown and Food Administrator Chester W. Davis, jointly, to place ceilings immediately on all agricultural commodities that affect the cost of living, and to authorize no further increases except to the minimum required by law. In the case of non-agricultural commodities that affect the cost of living, the President's directive applies only to Mr. Brown.

The Price and Food Administrators' authority, however, is subject to the general policy directives of the Economic Stabilization Director. Under such general policy directives, readjustments in agricultural price relationships appropriate for various commodities, or classes, qualities or grades thereof or for seasonal variations or for various marketing areas, are permitted by the order.

Moreover, the order sanctions subsidies, support prices, or other induc-

ments that may be authorized by law to increase production of agricultural commodities, provided that such action does not increase the cost of living. The order clears up technical difficulties met by the new food administration by transferring from the Secretary of Agriculture the powers specifically placed in his hands by the price and wage control acts.

The National War Labor Board, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and other government agencies exercising authority over wages and salaries, likewise are directed to grant no further increases, except such readjustments as fall within the Little Steel Formula. However, the order states that it shall not be construed to prevent reasonable adjustments in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages or the like, provided the adjustments do not increase the level of production costs appreciably, or furnish the basis to increase prices or resist justifiable price reductions.

Authority for the Chairman of the

INFORMATION LETTER

War Manpower Commission to forbid the employment of an employee at a wage or salary higher than received in former employment also is contained in the order. If the change in employment would aid in the effective prosecution of the war, this ban on an employee bettering his wage does not apply.

All the powers over prices and wages and all the delegations of authority contained in previous executive orders of similar import are delegated to the Economic Stabilization Director, James F. Byrnes, by the April 8 order.

Pursuant to the order, the Office of Price Administration has started a comparison of prices figured on the basis of the minimum under Section 3 of the Price Control Act, present price ceilings, and present price levels, including black market prices. The War Labor Board wired all regional boards to approve no further wage increases except those clearly within the Little Steel Formula.

Pineapple Association Officers

Following are the 1943 officers of the Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association, Limited: President, Elvon Musick, San Francisco, Calif.; 1st vice-president, Henry A. White, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Honolulu, Hawaii; 2nd vice-president, W. A. Geilerson, Libby, McNeill & Libby, San Francisco, Calif.; 3rd vice-president, H. A. Walker, American Factors, Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii; secretary, C. L. Queen, San Francisco, Calif.; treasurer, H. D. Spellman, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Honolulu, Hawaii.

New War Loan Drive Starts

The Government needs \$13,000,000,000 to meet current bills. A substantial portion of this will have to be raised from the sale of securities to corporations, other business enterprises, and large individual investors. Canners will doubtless want to participate to the fullest possible extent.

The drive starts April 12 and closes May 1. A complete description of the various securities to be offered is printed in a booklet available at banks and post offices. In addition to the Savings Bonds of Series E, F, and G, there will be offered the following:

2½% Treasury Bonds, 1964-69; at par and accrued interest.

2% Treasury Bonds, 1950-52; at par and accrued interest.

¾% Treasury Certificates due April 1, 1944; at par and accrued interest.

Treasury Tax Savings Notes due three years from issue date, averaging about 1.07% interest, if held until ma-

turity. Acceptable for Federal income, estate, and gift taxes.

Your local bank, which is participating in the drive under the Federal Reserve Banks, will help you to prepare your application for any or all of the Second War Loan bonds, free of charge.

SNAP BEAN CEILINGS

The Office of Price Administration issued on April 7, dollars and cents maximum prices for the 1943 pack of canned snap beans, f.o.b. factory. The basic prices are established on a regional basis for two varieties of beans—pole and bush—and became effective April 7.

The regulation (Amendment 6 to Maximum Price Regulation 306), as in the case of the recently announced prices on peas, tomatoes, and corn, requires grade labeling.

Provision was made for the pricing of glass packed snap beans, but the prices for the pack in glass are to be announced later. The basic prices estab-

lished by the regulation and a summary of its other provisions were mailed to all snap bean canners by the Association on April 7. Text of Amendment 6 to MPR 306 follows:

Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1341.553(b)(4) is added to read as follows:

Item	Section Appendix
(4) Snap beans	1341.584 B

2. Section 1341.584 (d) is added to read as follows:

(d) Snap beans (1) The maximum prices, per dozen containers, f.o.b. factory, for sales of snap beans, other than to government agencies, shall be as follows:

Style sieve size, grade	Region I—Bush			Region II—Bush			Region III—Bush		
	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can
WHOLE-REGULAR									
#1 A or Fancy.....	\$1.65	\$2.225	\$8.25	\$1.80	\$2.425	\$9.00	\$1.65	\$2.225	\$8.25
B or Ex. Std.....	1.55	2.100	7.75	1.70	2.300	8.50	1.55	2.100	7.75
C or Std.....	1.45	1.950	7.25	1.60	2.150	8.00	1.45	1.950	7.25
#2 A or Fancy.....	1.50	2.025	7.50	1.65	2.225	8.25	1.50	2.025	7.50
B or Ex. Std.....	1.40	1.900	7.00	1.55	2.100	7.75	1.40	1.900	7.00
C or Std.....	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.45	1.950	7.25	1.30	1.750	6.50
#3 A or Fancy.....	1.40	1.900	7.00	1.55	2.100	7.75	1.40	1.900	7.00
B or Ex. Std.....	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.45	1.950	7.25	1.30	1.750	6.50
C or Std.....	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.35	1.825	6.75	1.20	1.625	6.00
#4 A or Fancy.....	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.45	1.950	7.25	1.30	1.750	6.50
B or Ex. Std.....	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.40	1.900	7.00	1.25	1.675	6.25
C or Std.....	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.35	1.825	6.75	1.20	1.625	6.00
#5 and up									
A or Fancy.....	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.35	1.825	6.75	1.20	1.625	6.00
B or Ex. Std.....	1.15	1.550	5.75	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.15	1.550	5.75
C or Std.....	1.10	1.475	5.50	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.10	1.475	5.50
Ungraded									
CUT									
#2 A or Fancy.....	1.45	1.950	7.25	1.60	2.150	8.00	1.45	1.950	7.25
B or Ex. Std.....	1.35	1.825	6.75	1.50	2.025	7.50	1.35	1.825	6.75
C or Std.....	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.40	1.900	7.00	1.25	1.675	6.25
#3 A or Fancy.....	1.35	1.825	6.75	1.50	2.025	7.50	1.35	1.825	6.75
B or Ex. Std.....	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.40	1.900	7.00	1.25	1.675	6.25
C or Std.....	1.15	1.550	5.75	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.15	1.550	5.75
#4 A or Fancy.....	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.40	1.900	7.00	1.25	1.675	6.25
B or Ex. Std.....	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.35	1.825	6.75	1.20	1.625	6.00
C or Std.....	1.15	1.550	5.75	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.15	1.550	5.75
#5 and up									
A or Fancy.....	1.15	1.550	5.75	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.15	1.550	5.75
B or Ex. Std.....	1.10	1.475	5.50	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.10	1.475	5.50
C or Std.....	1.05	1.425	5.25	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.05	1.425	5.25
Ungraded									
A or Fancy.....									
B or Ex. Std.....	1.15	1.550	5.75	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.15	1.550	5.75
C or Std.....	1.10	1.475	5.50	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.10	1.475	5.50
C or Std.....	1.05	1.425	5.25	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.05	1.425	5.25

Style, sieve size, grade	Region IV—Bush			Region V—Bush			Region VI—Pole		
	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can
WHOLE-REGULAR									
#1 A or Fancy.....	\$1.725	\$2.325	\$8.60	\$1.70	\$2.300	\$8.50	\$1.80	\$2.425	\$9.00
B or Ex. Std.....	1.625	2.200	8.10	1.60	2.150	8.00	1.70	2.300	8.50
C or Std.....	1.525	2.050	7.60	1.50	2.025	7.50	1.60	2.150	8.00
#2 A or Fancy.....	1.575	2.125	7.85	1.55	2.100	7.75	1.65	2.225	8.25
B or Ex. Std.....	1.475	2.000	7.35	1.45	1.950	7.25	1.55	2.100	7.75
C or Std.....	1.375	1.850	6.85	1.35	1.825	6.75	1.45	1.950	7.25
#3 A or Fancy.....	1.475	2.000	7.35	1.45	1.950	7.25	1.55	2.100	7.75
B or Ex. Std.....	1.375	1.850	6.85	1.35	1.825	6.75	1.45	1.950	7.25
C or Std.....	1.275	1.725	6.35	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.35	1.825	6.75
#4 A or Fancy.....	1.375	1.850	6.85	1.35	1.825	6.75	1.45	1.950	7.25
B or Ex. Std.....	1.325	1.800	6.60	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.40	1.900	7.00
C or Std.....	1.275	1.725	6.35	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.35	1.825	6.75
#5 and up									
A or Fancy.....	1.275	1.725	6.35	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.35	1.825	6.75
B or Ex. Std.....	1.225	1.650	6.10	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.30	1.750	6.50
C or Std.....	1.175	1.575	5.85	1.15	1.550	5.75	1.25	1.675	6.25
Ungraded									
A or Fancy.....	1.275	1.725	6.35	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.35	1.825	6.75
B or Ex. Std.....	1.225	1.650	6.10	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.30	1.750	6.50
C or Std.....	1.175	1.575	5.85	1.15	1.550	5.75	1.25	1.675	6.25
CUT									
#2 A or Fancy.....	1.525	2.050	7.00	1.50	2.025	7.50	1.60	2.150	8.00
B or Ex. Std.....	1.425	1.925	7.10	1.40	1.900	7.00	1.50	2.025	7.50
C or Std.....	1.325	1.800	6.60	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.40	1.900	7.00
#3 A or Fancy.....	1.425	1.925	7.10	1.40	1.900	7.00	1.50	2.025	7.50
B or Ex. Std.....	1.325	1.800	6.60	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.40	1.900	7.00
C or Std.....	1.225	1.650	6.10	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.30	1.750	6.50
#4 A or Fancy.....	1.325	1.800	6.60	1.30	1.750	6.50	1.40	1.900	7.00
B or Ex. Std.....	1.275	1.725	6.35	1.25	1.675	6.25	1.35	1.825	6.75
C or Std.....	1.225	1.650	6.10	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.30	1.750	6.50
#5 and up									
A or Fancy.....	1.225	1.650	6.10	1.20	1.625	6.00	1.30	1.750	6.50
B or Ex. Std.....	1.175	1.575	5.85	1.15	1.550	5.75	1.25	1.675	6.25
C or Std.....	1.125	1.525	5.60	1.10	1.475	5.50	1.20	1.625	6.00

(2) The regions set forth in paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall be as follows:

Region I: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Region II: New York.

Region III: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas.

Region IV: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Region V: Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and that part of Idaho not included in Region VI.

Region VI: Washington, Oregon, California and Southwestern Idaho (Washington, Payette, Gem, Canyon, Ada and Owyhee counties).

(3) Differentials for other types of beans for which maximum prices are not named in paragraph (d)(1) of this section:

(i) In Regions I, II, III, IV, and V, the maximum prices for pole beans shall be: in #2 cans, five cents per dozen, in #2½ cans, seven and one-half cents per dozen, and in #10 cans twenty-five cents per dozen, higher than the maximum prices named for bush beans.

(ii) In Region VI, the maximum prices for bush beans shall be: in #2 cans, five cents per dozen, in #2½ cans, seven and one-half cents per dozen, and in #10 cans, twenty-five cents per dozen, lower than the maximum prices named for pole beans.

(4) Differentials for other styles of pack for which maximum prices are not named in paragraph (d)(1) of this section:

(i) The maximum prices for asparagus style or vertical style of pack shall be: in #2 cans, twenty-five cents per

dozen, in #2½ cans, thirty-two and one-half cents per dozen, and in #10 cans, \$1.25 per dozen, higher than the maximum prices for whole beans of the same variety and grade, as listed herein or as determined by differential under the provisions of this section.

(ii) The maximum prices for French style of pack shall be: in #2 cans, five cents per dozen, in #2½ cans, seven and one-half cents per dozen, and in #10 cans, twenty-five cents per dozen, higher than the maximum prices for whole beans of the same variety and grade, as listed herein or as determined by differential under the provisions of this section.

(5) Blends of sieve sizes:

(1) The maximum price of a blend of two sieve sizes of a variety and grade shall be the maximum price of the largest sieve size in the blend.

(ii) The maximum prices of a blend of three sieve sizes containing only #4 sieve size and larger shall be the same as the maximum price for the same variety and grade, ungraded as to sieve size, in the same container. The maximum price of a blend of three sieve sizes of a variety and grade, which blend includes at least one sieve size which is smaller than #4 sieve size shall be: in #2 cans, five cents per dozen, in #2½ cans, seven and one-half cents per dozen, and in #10 cans twenty-five cents per dozen, more than the maximum price of the largest sieve size in the blend, packed in the same container.

(iii) The maximum price of a blend of four or more sieve sizes of a variety and grade shall be the same as the maximum price for ungraded sieve size of the same variety and grade in the same container.

(6) The word "ungraded" when used in connection with beans, refers to the sieve size and means not separated by sieve sizes, and includes all blends of more than three sieve sizes.

This amendment shall become effective April 7, 1943. Issued this 7th day of April, 1943.

Certificates are Non-Transferable

Certificates of War Necessity and "T" ration gasoline coupons may not be transferred along with titles to trucks or other commercial vehicles, the Office of Defense Transportation stated April 6. The action directly violates General Order ODT 21, the ODT pointed out, and may be punished by suspension or revocation of Certificates.

INFORMATION LETTER

RESALE PRICE SCHEDULES

CCC Announces Figures for Corn, Peas, Tomatoes and Snap Beans

The following tables show the prices per ton at which the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase raw products from the canner, and the price at which these raw products will be resold to the canner. The tables cover four products—corn, peas, tomatoes and snap beans.

In the event, however, that OPA ceiling prices include any allowance for an increase in raw products prices over 1942, the CCC resale prices to the canner will be increased accordingly.

Copies of these prices were made available by CCC officials at the Food Production Panel held in Washington, April 9, at the special meeting of the National Canners Association Board of Directors.

SWEET CORN

Area	Purchase price	Resale price*
Region I:		
Maine	\$28.00	\$23.50
New Hampshire	28.00	23.50

Region II:

Vermont	19.00	14.50
Rhode Island	17.00	14.50
Connecticut	17.00	14.50
Massachusetts	17.00	14.50
New York	19.00	14.50
Pennsylvania	19.00	14.50
New Jersey	19.00	14.50
Delaware	19.00	14.50
Maryland	19.00	14.50
Virginia	19.00	14.50
West Virginia	17.00	14.50
Kentucky	17.00	14.50
Tennessee	17.00	14.50
North Carolina	17.00	14.50
South Carolina	17.00	14.50
Georgia	17.00	14.50
Alabama	17.00	14.50
Mississippi	17.00	14.50
Louisiana	17.00	14.50
Arkansas	17.00	14.50
Missouri	17.00	14.50
Kansas	17.00	14.50
Oklahoma	17.00	14.50
Texas	17.00	14.50

Region III:

Ohio	17.00	13.50
Indiana	17.00	13.50
Illinois	17.00	13.50
Iowa	17.00	13.50
Nebraska	17.00	13.50
Minnesota	17.00	13.50
Wisconsin	17.00	13.50
North Dakota	17.00	13.50
South Dakota	17.00	13.50
Michigan	17.00	13.50
Montana	17.00	13.50
Wyoming	17.00	13.50
Colorado	17.00	13.50
New Mexico	17.00	13.50
Arizona	17.00	13.50
Oregon	17.00	13.50
Washington	17.00	13.50
California	17.00	13.50

Area	Purchase price	Resale price*	Area	Purchase price	Resale price*			
Region IV:								
Washington	\$25.00	\$19.75	North Carolina	\$22.00	\$18.50			
Oregon	23.00	19.75	South Carolina	22.00	18.50			
California	23.00	19.75	Georgia	22.00	18.50			
Idaho (Southwestern)*	23.00	19.75	Florida	22.00	18.50			
GREEN PEAS								
Region I:								
Maine	\$27.50	\$72.00	Arkansas	22.00	18.50			
New Hampshire	29.50	72.00	Missouri	22.00	18.50			
Vermont	29.50	72.00	Kansas	22.00	18.50			
Massachusetts	29.50	72.00	Oklahoma	22.00	18.50			
Connecticut	29.50	72.00	Texas	22.00	18.50			
Rhode Island	29.50	72.00	Region IV:					
Pennsylvania	29.50	72.00	Ohio	22.00	17.50			
New York	27.00	72.00	Kentucky	22.00	17.50			
New Jersey	25.00	72.00	Tennessee	22.00	17.50			
Delaware	20.00	72.00	Indiana	22.00	17.50			
Maryland	20.00	72.00	Michigan	22.00	17.50			
Virginia	28.50	72.00	Illinois	22.00	17.50			
West Virginia	25.00	72.00	Wisconsin	22.00	17.50			
North Carolina	25.00	72.00	Minnesota	22.00	17.50			
Region II:								
Ohio	79.50	64.00	Iowa	22.00	17.50			
Indiana	76.00	64.00	Nebraska	22.00	17.50			
Michigan	77.50	64.00	North Dakota	22.00	17.50			
Illinois	84.00	64.00	South Dakota	22.00	17.50			
Wisconsin (Northwestern)*	81.50	64.00	Region V:					
Wisconsin (Southeastern)*	84.00	64.00	Montana	22.00	16.50			
Minnesota	81.50	64.00	Idaho (excluding Northern)	22.00	16.50			
Iowa (Southwestern)*	75.50	64.00	Wyoming	22.00	16.50			
Iowa (Central)*	85.00	64.00	Colorado	22.00	16.50			
Nebraska	75.50	64.00	Utah	22.00	16.50			
Kentucky	85.00	64.00	New Mexico	22.00	16.50			
Tennessee	85.00	64.00	Arizona	22.00	16.50			
North Dakota	72.50	64.00	Nevada	22.00	16.50			
South Dakota	72.50	64.00	Region VI:					
Kansas	72.50	64.00	Washington	25.00	20.00			
Missouri	72.50	64.00	Oregon	25.00	20.00			
Oklahoma	72.50	64.00	Idaho (Northern)*	25.00	20.00			
Arkansas	72.50	64.00	California (excluding Southern)	25.00	20.00			
Texas	72.50	64.00	California (Southern)*	27.00	20.00			
Louisiana	81.50	64.00	California—Italian pear-shaped tomatoes	27.00	22.00			
Mississippi	81.50	64.00	SNAP BEANS					
Georgia	81.50	64.00	Region I:					
Florida	81.50	64.00	Maine	\$90.00	\$62.00			
South Carolina	81.50	64.00	New Hampshire	90.00	62.00			
Region II: New York			Vermont	90.00	62.00			
Region III:			Massachusetts	90.00	62.00			
Region IV:			Rhode Island	90.00	62.00			
Region V:			Connecticut	90.00	62.00			
Region VI:			Region I:					
Region II:			New Jersey	90.00	75.50			
Region III:			Pennsylvania	90.00	75.50			
Region IV:			Delaware	90.00	75.50			
Region V:			Maryland	90.00	75.50			
Region VI:			Virginia	90.00	75.50			
Region I:			West Virginia	90.00	75.50			
Region II:			Arkansas	90.00	75.50			
Region III:			Oklahoma (Eastern)*	90.00	75.50			
Region IV:			Missouri (Southern)*	90.00	75.50			
Region V:			Oklahoma (Remainder)	80.00	75.50			
Region VI:			Missouri (Remainder)	80.00	75.50			
Region I:			North Carolina	80.00	75.50			
Region II:			South Carolina	80.00	75.50			
Region III:			Georgia	80.00	75.50			
Region IV:			Florida	80.00	75.50			
Region V:			Alabama	80.00	75.50			
Region VI:			Mississippi	80.00	75.50			
Region I:			Louisiana	80.00	75.50			
Region II:			Texas	80.00	75.50			
Region III:			Kansas	80.00	75.50			
Region IV:			Kentucky	80.00	75.50			
Region V:			Tennessee	80.00	75.50			

SNAP BEANS (Continued)

Area	Purchase price	Resale price*
Region IV:		
Ohio	\$80.00	\$66.00
Indiana	\$0.00	66.00
Michigan	\$0.00	66.00
Illinois	\$0.00	66.00
Wisconsin	\$0.00	66.00
Iowa	\$0.00	66.00
Nebraska	\$0.00	66.00
Minnesota	\$0.00	66.00
North Dakota	\$0.00	66.00
South Dakota	\$0.00	66.00

Region V:

Montana	\$0.00	58.50
Wyoming	\$0.00	58.50
Colorado	\$0.00	58.50
New Mexico	\$0.00	58.50
Idaho (Except South-western)	\$0.00	58.50
Utah	\$0.00	58.50
Arizona	\$0.00	58.50
Nevada	\$0.00	58.50

Region VI:

California:		
Pole beans	110.00	84.50
Other beans	80.00	64.50
Washington	110.00	84.50
Oregon	110.00	84.50
Idaho (Southwestern)*	110.00	84.50

*As provided in the contract, the resale prices will be increased to the extent that ceiling prices of finished products may include allowances for increases from 1942 to 1943 in the costs of the raw vegetables processed by canners.

*Includes following counties: Ada, Canyon, Owyhee, Gem, Fayette, and Washington.

*Includes following counties: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Iron, Jackson, LaCrosse, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempeleau, Vernon, Vilas, Washburn, Wood.

*Includes following counties: Adams, Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Junesu, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago.

*Includes following counties: Mills, Fremont, Page.

*Includes following counties: Hamilton, Story, Franklin, Benton.

*Includes area lying below the city of Albany and closely adjacent to the Hudson River.

*Includes following counties: Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset.

*Includes following counties: Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho, Clearwater, Shoshone.

*Includes following counties: San Diego, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura, Santa Barbara (South of Gaviota Pass).

*Includes following counties: Delaware, Mayes, Wagoner, Tulsa, Cherokee, Adair, Muskogee, Sequoyah, Haskell, Le Flore, Pushmataha, Choctaw, McCurtain.

*Includes following counties: McDonald, Newton, Barry, Lawrence, Stone, Christian, Greene, Taney, Webster, Douglas, Ozark, Howell, Texas, Shannon, Oregon, Carter, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Wright, New Madrid, and Mississippi.

GLASS CONTAINERS FOR 21 FOODS ARE STANDARDIZED**Schedule Added to Order L-103 by WPB Provides for Approximately Ninety Designs**

Standardized and simplified glass containers are prescribed for the commercial packaging of 21 additional food products, under the terms of schedule C of Limitation Order L-103, as amended April 5 by the War Production Board. Previously, containers were standardized for only three commercial food products. Home canning jars are not affected.

Approximately 90 standard glass containers are provided, a reduction of several thousand designs. Many sizes, particularly small ones, are eliminated. The common 70 millimeter (about 2.75 inches) deep screw cap is generally replaced with 63 millimeter (about 2.58 inches) shallow cap, thereby reducing by about 30 per cent the amount of steel, tin, liner and lacquer formerly used annually.

Under the amendment, manufacture of the single-trip no-deposit beer bottles, except for packaging beer for overseas shipment, is prohibited, effective on April 15. However, brewers may use any such bottles which are in their own inventory or are manufactured before that date.

The prescribed containers are small, plain, round glass jars; plain, round, quart jars, one-half to one-gallon jars, wide-mouth pails, fruit and vegetable jars, juice jars, olive bottles, cherry bottles, shortening jars, tumblers, narrow-neck, round bottles, jugs, chili sauce bottles, and catsup bottles. The amendment also indirectly standardized the size of closures for standard glass containers.

Food products for which such containers are standardized are:

Salad dressings (including products using salad dressing as a base): olive oil; edible oils other than olive oil; shortenings; syrups, including blended, bottlers cane, corn, molasses, sorghum, malt, fountain syrups, maple and chocolate syrups; tomato catsup; chili sauce and cocktail sauce; tomato paste, pulp, and puree; vinegar; fruits and vegetables and mixtures, including ripe olives, but excluding cranberries and maraschino cherries; honey; pickles and relishes; peanut butter; fruit and vegetable juices and mixtures; olives, green; maraschino cherries; cranberries and cranberry sauce; pectin, liquid.

Previously, containers were standardized only for preserves, fruit butter and jelly.

A minimum size container is provided for each of the specified foods.

For example, a pint bottle is the smallest container processors may use for vinegar, a 1-pound jar for shortening, and a 12-ounce bottle for fruit and vegetable juices. Manufacturers may use any standard container for packaging any specified product. However, they may not use a smaller container than the minimum size specified for a given product.

Some sizes of standard plain, round jars having 63-millimeter and 70-millimeter screw caps can be re-used for home canning. To re-use such jars, homemakers need only to purchase rubber-lined tin inserts to replace the paper liners in the lids that come on the jars. Standard tumblers can be used in the home as drinking glasses or for the packaging of jelly and similar products.

Beginning July 4, 1943, glass manufacturers may make only glass jars, pails, bottles, tumblers, and jugs of specified standards for packaging the 21 additional major food products. Notwithstanding provisions of the order which permit the interchange of finishes on certain glass containers, food packers may not use, for the packing of any specified products, any glass container with a "deep screw cap" finish, except as specifically permitted.

In addition, manufacturers may make molds for containers for these products only in conformity with standard specifications. Molds for non-standard containers may not be replaced, whether because of wear or for any other reason.

Designs and specifications for the standard containers are prescribed in detailed and technical tables and drawings accompanying the text of the order.

However, the following exemptions are provided with reference to the use of glass containers for the packaging of the specified food products:

1. Food processors may use any non-standard glass containers which were completely manufactured before July 4, 1943.

2. Provisions of schedule C do not apply to any containers having a capacity larger than 140 fluid ounces and of designs that existed on May 11, 1942.

3. Food processors who packed less than a total of 5,000 containers per year are permitted to use up to 5,000 non-standard containers annually.

4. Lettering or decoration on standard glass containers for the respective products may include manufacturers' trademark, name or symbol, and place of manufacture, date of manufacture by year, design number, and mold or cavity number. Other lettering or decoration may be used only specifically permitted by the exhibits accompanying the order.

CLOSURE ORDER AMENDED**Unlimited Packing in Glass of Most Fruits and Vegetables**

By removing quota restrictions that limited the production in glass of many canned fruits, vegetables, and other food commodities, the War Production Board issued on April 10 a revised Conservation Order M-104. Following is the text of the amended order and the revised Schedule I, which applies to food products.

Conservation Order M-104 as Amended April 10, 1943**§ 1128.1 CONSERVATION ORDER M-104****(a) Definitions.**

(1) "Closure" means any sealing or covering device affixed or to be affixed to a glass container for the purpose of retaining the contents within the container. The term shall not include bulbs or droppers for medicinal bottles.

(2) "Glass container" means any bottle, jar, or tumbler which is made of glass and which is suitable for packing any product.

(3) "Tinplate" means sheet steel coated with tin, and includes "primes," "seconds," "waste-waste," and all other forms of tinplate except waste.

(4) "Terneplate" means sheet steel coated with a lead-tin alloy, and includes "primes," "seconds," "waste-waste," and all other forms of terneplate except waste.

(5) "Blackplate" means any sheet steel, other than tinplate or terneplate, suitable for manufacturing into closures and includes "rejects," "electrolytic waste-waste," and all other forms of blackplate except waste.

(6) "Waste" means:

(I) Used closures made of tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate;

(II) Used cans made of tinplate, terneplate or blackplate;

(III) Tinplate, terneplate or blackplate discs produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing screw bands for home canning closures;

(IV) Slitter or shear trimmings, or lithographing lay sheets, acquired before April 10, 1943.

(7) "Rubber," whether a separate sealing ring or incorporated into a closure, means any polyvinyl acetate, or any crude rubber, latex, scrap rubber, reclaimed rubber, or synthetic rubber, as defined by Supplementary Order M-15-b, as amended from time to time.

(8) "Pack," unless particularly specified, means the number of closures used for packing a product during the base period specified.

(b) Restrictions upon manufacture, sale, and delivery of closures.

(1) No person shall sell or deliver any closure made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate, blackplate, wire,

rubber, or waste, except under a purchase order or contract validated by delivery to such person of a purchaser's certificate, manually signed by the purchaser or an authorized official of the purchaser, in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A (if such closure is not a beverage closure (Schedule IV)) or Exhibit B (if such closure is a beverage closure (Schedule IV).) No person shall manufacture, sell, or deliver any such closure which he knows or has reason to believe will be used in violation of any provision of this order.

(2) No person shall use any tinplate, terneplate, blackplate, waste or rubber for the manufacture of the following types of closures:

(I) Cover caps which serve as a protective or decorative closure in addition to any original sealing medium such as another closure or paraffin.

(II) Double shell or semi-double shell caps.

(III) Two-piece closures when both pieces are made of metal, except as permitted in paragraph (b) (3).

(3) No person shall use any tinplate, terneplate, blackplate, wire, or rubber for the manufacture of any closure of the home canning type, except as, and to the extent permitted in Schedule V attached to this order. No closure manufactured pursuant to Schedule V shall knowingly be sold to any person for packing any product for sale.

(4) No person shall use any tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate, except "rejects" or "electrolytic waste-waste," heavier than 90 pounds per base box, for the manufacture of crown caps.

(5) No person shall use for the manufacture of closures any tinplate with a tin coating in excess of 1.25 pounds per base box.

(6) After May 1, 1943, no person shall use any wire for the manufacture of paperboard, disc, plug caps, having a diameter of two inches or less for milk bottles.

(c) Restrictions upon purchase, acceptance of delivery, and use of closures.

No person shall, during any calendar year (or seasonal year or other period, when specified) purchase, except delivery of, or use for packing a product, any closure made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate, blackplate, or rubber, except as, and to the extent permitted in Schedules I, II, III, and IV, attached to this order. *Provided, however, That a jobber or retailer may obtain and sell closures in conformity with the provisions of this order. Blackplate may be used wherever tinplate or terneplate is specified. Closures made of waste shall not be used for packing any product not listed in the Schedules attached to this Order.*

(d) Exceptions.

(1) Nothing in this order shall prohibit any person who used less than 5,000 closures during the calendar year

1942 from purchasing, accepting delivery of, or using without restriction, an aggregate of 5,000 closures during any subsequent calendar year.

(2) Except for the quota restrictions which shall remain fully applicable, the restrictions imposed by this order shall not apply to the purchase, acceptance of delivery, or use of closures for packing any product, when such closures, on or before December 25, 1942, were completely manufactured, partially manufactured, or were in the form of tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate, fully lithographed with a person's private design, cut into strips.

(3) No certificate shall be required for the sale or delivery of closures to:

(I) Retailers;

(II) Persons purchasing closures from retailers.

(4) Nothing in this order shall prohibit the purchase, acceptance of delivery, or use (such use to be in addition to any quota specified in the schedules attached to this order) of closures by any of the following persons or by any person for packing any product to be delivered to or for the account of any of the following persons:

(I) Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Maritime Commission, or War Shipping Administration of the United States (including persons operating vessels for such Administration or Commission for use thereon).

(II) Any person for packing products for retail sale or distribution through post-exchanges, sales commissaries, officers' messes, servicemen's clubs, ship service stores, or outlets; provided same are located at Army or Navy camps, are not operated for private profit and are established primarily for the use of Army or Navy enlisted personnel within Army or Navy establishments or on Army or Navy vessels.

(III) American Red Cross or United Service Organizations.

(IV) Any agency of the United States purchasing for a foreign country pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-lease Act).

(V) Any person in the Territory of Hawaii; provided that the exception provided by this paragraph (d) (4) (v) shall be limited to closures used in connection with the packing of products to be consumed in the said Territory.

(e) Miscellaneous provisions.

(1) *Applicability of priorities regulations.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the priorities regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(2) *Appeals.* Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of the appeal.

(3) **Communications.** All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: Containers Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Ref: M-104.

(4) **Violations.** Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

NOTE: Schedule I is amended in its entirety.

A. Any person who used closures from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, for packing a food product not listed in this Schedule I, may use an equal number of closures during the year 1943 for packing the products listed in this schedule, in addition to the quotas respectively specified.

B. Wherever the asterisk appears the packing quota relates to the total number of closures and cans used for pack-

EXHIBIT A—PURCHASER'S CERTIFICATE, OTHER THAN SCHEDULE IV

One copy of this certificate is to be delivered to each person from whom purchases are made of closures (other than beverage closures) made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate, black-plate, wire, waste, or rubber. Such certificate shall cover all purchases, present and future.

The undersigned purchaser hereby certifies to the seller herein and to the War Production Board that he is familiar with Conservation Order M-104, as heretofore amended, and that he will not use or sell any closures purchased from

Name of seller

Address of seller

Schedule I—Food Closures

ing the applicable product.

C. No product packed in a can shall be repacked for sale in a glass container, by the same or a different person, in the same or a different form, except to the extent specifically permitted in this schedule.

D. Split year items such as "1941-2" appearing in the column "1943 Packing Quota" refer to specified seasonal year base periods to be used in computing permitted packs for subsequent seasonal years.

Product	1943 packing quota	Closure material indicated by X		
		Tinplate	Black-plate	Rubber
VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS				
1. Asparagus.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
2. Beans, with or without pork.....	50% 1941*	X		
3. Beans, fresh, including green, wax, lima, green soybeans, and fresh shelled beans.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
4. Beets, including pickled beets. No whole beets larger than U. S. Standard ruby (medium) to be packed.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
5. Carrots. Whole carrots not to be packed.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
6. Carrots and peas (fresh, green).....	Unlimited.....	X		X
7. Corn, fresh, sweet, cut.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
8. Mixtures of vegetables (other than carrots and peas, and succotash) which consist of not less than 90 per cent of any combination of vegetables listed in this schedule, (or of any such combination and celery, onions, and peppers); provided that the combinations by drained weight shall consist of not more than 60 per cent of any one vegetable; and provided further that no vegetable may be packed under this item until the packer has packed and set aside his full quota for that vegetable as established pursuant to Food Distribution Order No. 22 and orders supplementary thereto.....				
9. Mushrooms.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
10. Peas, fresh, green.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
11. Pimientos.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
12. Spinach, and other green leafy vegetables limited to beet, collard, dandelion, kale, mustard, pok, and turnip greens.....	50% 1942*	X		X
13. Succotash.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
14. Tomatoes.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
15. Tomato catsup and chili sauce, containing not less than 10.7 per cent (specific gravity 1.045) by weight, dry tomato solids: Closures without rubber..... Closures with rubber to the extent of rubber already allocated to manufacturers for this purpose prior to February 4, 1943.....	Unlimited.....	X		
16. Tomato paste, containing not less than 25 per cent, by weight, dry tomato solids.....	See product column	X		X*
17. Tomato pulp or puree, containing not less than 10.7 per cent (specific gravity 1.045) or more than 25 per cent, by weight, dry tomato solids.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
18. Tomato sauce, including spaghetti sauce containing not less than 8.7 per cent (specific gravity 1.037) by weight, dry tomato solids, and not less than 10.0 per cent (specific gravity 1.042) by weight, total dry solids, salt free. In addition to salt, the contents may contain pepper, spice oils, and other flavoring ingredients.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
19. Vegetables, dehydrated.....	Unlimited.....	X	X	X
20. Vegetable juices, or mixtures thereof, undiluted, except for the addition of sweetening or seasoning.....	Unlimited.....	X		

NOTE: When required for packing other products, tomato paste, tomato pulp or puree, tomato sauce, and tomato juice must be repacked from reusable cans, 5 gallon or larger.

* During 1943 only.

pursuant to this or future purchase orders or contracts in violation of the terms of such order.

Date

Legal name of purchaser

By Authorized official

Title of official

Address of purchaser

Section 35 (A) of the U. S. Criminal Code (18 U.S.C.A. 80) makes it a criminal offense to make a false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

INFORMATION LETTER

Product	1943 packing quota	Closure material indicated by X		
		Tinplate	Black-plate	Rubber
FRUITS				
21. Apples, including crabapples; whole apples not to be packed.....	25% 1941-2*	X		X
22. Applesauce, including sauce from crabapples.....	25% 1941-2*	X		X
23. Apricots.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
24. Blackberries, black raspberries, blueberries, boysenberries, dewberries, elderberries, gooseberries, loganberries, red raspberries, and youngberries.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
25. Cherries, red sour pitted and sweet.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
26. Figs.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
27. Fruit cocktail, consisting of any combination of fruits listed in this Schedule I, or any such combination, and grapes and pineapple: <i>Provided</i> , That the combination, by drained weight, shall consist of not less than 50 per cent fruits listed in this Schedule I and may consist of not to exceed 10 per cent grapes. Pineapple may be repacked from No. 10 or larger cans to the extent of 7 per cent of the fruit cocktail.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
28. Olives, ripe or green ripe, whole or minced.....	75% 1941-2*	X		X
29. Peaches, clingstone, halves, segments, or slices.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
30. Peaches, freestone, halves, segments, or slices. Not to be packed in California.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
31. Pears. Whole pears, except seckle pears, not to be packed.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
32. Plums.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
33. Prunes, fresh Italian.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
FRUIT PRODUCTS				
34. Fruits, crushed, fountain fruits.....	100% 1942*		X	
35. Fruit butters, conserves, jams, jellies, marmalades, and preserves.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
36. Fruit juices or mixtures thereof, other than grapefruit juice, undiluted except for the addition of sweetening.....	Unlimited.....	X		X until 3/31/43
37. Grapefruit juice.....	100% 1942*	X		X
38. Fruit concentrates, liquid, when concentrated on a ratio of 5 or more to 1.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
39. Fruit concentrates, dry.....	Unlimited.....		X	
40. Nectars.....	100% 1942*	X		X
41. Pectin, liquid.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS				
42. Beef, dried.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
43. Beef extract and beef gravy.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
44. Chicken, boned, and turkey, boned.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
45. Corned beef hash.....	100% 1941*	X		X
46. Lamb's tongue, pickled.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
47. Mince meat, fresh apples only.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
48. Pig's feet and cutlets, pickled.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
49. Scrapple, Philadelphia.....	30% 1942.....	X		X
50. Tamales.....	100% 1941.....	X		X
51. Meat products as follows:				
A. Chili con carne, when packed without beans and containing not less than 50 per cent meat, by uncooked weight, exclusive of added tallow.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
B. Meat loaf, containing not less than 90 per cent meat, by uncooked weight and no added water. When packed as a chopped product, meat loaf may contain not more than 10 per cent of the following ingredients: cereal, whole milk, eggs, and seasoning.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
C. Meat spreads, including ham, tongue, liver, beef, and sandwich spreads. When packed as a spread, the chopped product shall contain not less than 65 per cent meat, by cooked weight, with added cereal or other products. When packed as devilled ham or devilled tongue, the product shall consist of chopped meat without added cereal or other products.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
D. Chopped luncheon meats, consisting of chopped, seasoned meat with not to exceed 3 per cent added water, by weight.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
E. Sausage in casings, Vienna style, containing no cereal or similar substance and not to exceed 10 per cent added water, by weight.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
F. Tongue.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
FISH AND SHELLFISH				
52. Clams, soft, hard, or razor.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
53. Clam broth.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
54. Crabmeat.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
55. Fish flakes, except dried fish flakes.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
56. Fish, and shellfish, pickled.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
57. Fish pastes, including shellfish paste.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
58. Lobsters, including spiny lobsters.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
59. Oysters.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
60. Shrimp.....	Unlimited.....	X		X
SOUPS				
61. Soups—limited to the following kinds of soup which shall contain not less than the specified percentage, by weight, of dry solids from the products listed in this schedule, provided that prior to June 1, 1943, no person shall use for packing such soups any frozen vegetables, except such as were actually in his possession as of April 10, 1943; and provided further that after June 1, 1943, no person shall use for packing such soups more than 35 per cent by weight, of the frozen vegetables which he used for this purpose during the corresponding period of 1942.....	Unlimited.....	X		

Product	1943 packing quota	Closure material indicated by X		
		Tiplate	Black-plate	Rubber
SOUPS—CONTINUED				
Asparagus, pea, spinach and tomato.....	7 per cent			
Chicken, chicken gumbo, chicken noodle, gumbo creole, consomme and bouillon.....	6 per cent			
Clam or fish chowders.....	8 per cent			
Scotch broth, vegetable, vegetable-vegetarian, pepper pot, oxtail, mock turtle, country style chicken, and corn chowder.....	10 per cent			
Beef and vegetable beef.....	12 per cent			
Bean.....	23 per cent, salt free			
Mushroom.....	18½ per cent, salt free			
MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS				
62. Cheese spreads, processed.....	Unlimited.....	X		
63. Cheese spreads, unprocessed (e. g. limburger).....	Unlimited.....	X		
64. Condensed milk, sweetened, as defined by the Federal Security Administration, July 2, 1940, paragraph 18,525, page 2444, Federal Register, and 18,530, page 2445, as amended, Federal Register, August 8, 1941, pages 3973 and 3974.....	100% 1942*	X		
65. Cultured milk—"Cultured milks" as classified herein refers only to those cultured or fermented milk or skim milk products which develop pressure within the container (glass bottles) due to fermentation which is produced by the addition of certain materials to milk or skim milk such as sugar, yeast, cultures, and the like.....	Unlimited.....		X	
66. Fluid milk, with or without flavoring. Quota: Until 3/1/43 100 per cent, and until 6/30/43 50 per cent of corresponding period of 1941.....	See product column.		X	
67. Ice cream mix, dry. Packing quota includes pack required to be set aside by any order of the Director General for Operations for purchase by government agencies.....	50% 1942*	X		X
68. Malted milk, including chocolate milk, dry.....	Unlimited.....	X	X	
SYRUPS AND HONEY				
69. Syrups—blended, bottlers, cane, corn, maple, molasses, sorghum, malt, and fountain syrups.....	Unlimited.....		X	
70. Chocolate or cocoa syrup.....	Unlimited.....		X	
71. Honey.....	Unlimited.....		X	
OLIVES, PICKLES, RELISHES, CONDIMENTS, AND SAUCES				
72. Pickles, piccalilli, and relishes.....	Unlimited.....	X		
73. Mustard.....	Unlimited.....	X		
74. Green olives.....	Unlimited.....	X		
75. Horseradish.....	Unlimited.....	X		
76. Sauces—beefsteak, cooking, soya, tabasco, and worcestershire.....	Unlimited.....	X		
EDIBLE OILS AND DRESSINGS				
77. Dressings—Mayonnaise, Russian, salad and Thousand Island.....	Unlimited.....		X	
78. French dressing.....	Unlimited.....		X	
79. Oil, edible liquid.....	Unlimited.....		X	
80. Sandwich spread, other than meat spreads.....	Unlimited.....		X	
81. Tartar sauce.....	Unlimited.....		X	
MISCELLANEOUS FOODS				
82. Baby foods: Consisting of food products of small particle size or in liquid or semiliquid form made from the following ingredients: fruits (except dried apricots, dried pears, dried peaches, dried or dehydrated apples); vegetables; meats; poultry products; dairy products; sugar; salt or seasoning; yeast or yeast derivatives. Frozen fruits and vegetables may be used, provided that no person shall use more than 35 per cent, by weight, of the amount which he used for baby foods in 1942. Potatoes and cereals may be used only in combination with other permitted products, and only provided the combined potato and cereal content does not exceed 12 per cent, by weight, of the total product. Pineapples from No. 10 cans and tomato products from 5-gallon reusable cans may be used in packing baby foods. Formulas—dry or liquid.....	125% 1942..... 100% 1942*..... 100% 1942..... 100% 1942*..... 75% 1942..... Unlimited.....	X		X
83. Cherries, maraschino.....	Unlimited.....		X	
84. Baking powder.....	Unlimited.....		X	
85. Dyes, certified colors.....	Unlimited.....		X	
86. Extracts.....	Unlimited.....		X	
87. Malt, dry.....	Unlimited.....		X	
88. Milk fortifiers.....	Unlimited.....		X	
89. Nut butters.....	Unlimited.....		X	
90. Soups, dehydrated.....	Unlimited.....		X	
91. Spice.....	100% 1942.....		X	
92. Vinegars.....	Unlimited.....	X		
93. Special food products, for human consumption only, limited to foods other than usual table foods. Quotas: No person shall pack any special food product unless he packed the product in substantially the same form in 1942, and unless he obtains prior permission upon application to the War Production Board.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ See product column.

Editor's Note—Schedules II, III, IV, and V of this order, which deal respectively with drug products closures, chemicals, household and industrial supply closures, beverage closures, and home canning closures, are not reproduced in the LETTER.

Miss Smith to Visit N. Y., Ohio

A three-weeks trip, starting April 14, has been scheduled for Katherine R. Smith of the Home Economics Division. She will spend about two weeks in Ohio and a week or ten days in New York State. In Ohio, work is planned for the following places: Sandusky, Clyde, Oak Harbor, Toledo, Celina, Dayton, Lebanon, Cincinnati, Wilmington, Circleville, Columbus, Mansfield, and Cleveland. Her first stop in New York State will be at Buffalo. Plans for the remainder of the schedule have not been completed.

Miss Smith's work will consist of radio broadcasts, talks for club groups (both men and women), high school assemblies and college and high school classes, and work with newspapers. Talks will be based on the questions received by the Division about latest developments in the industry and emphasis will be given to the contribution each community or group can make in the harvesting and processing of crops.

ACREAGE CONTRACT SURVEY

N.C.A. Collects Figures Showing 1942 And 1943 Comparisons

At the request of the Food Distribution Administration, the Division of Statistics of the National Canners Association has made a survey of the progress of canners in contracting 1943 acreage of corn, peas, tomatoes, and snap beans for canning. Special letters to canners of all these products were sent out on March 20 asking them to give the number of acres under contract for each product as of March 31, 1943, and 1942; the total number of acres under contract for each product in 1942 and the total number of acres planned for each product in 1943.

The survey also asked canners who had not contracted as much acreage to April 1 this year as was contracted up to the corresponding date last year to state the reasons for failure to do so.

The report of the Division of Statistics was submitted at the meeting of the Board of Directors in Washington, April 9, in connection with the panel discussion on food production.

The reasons most frequently given for failure to contract acreage were labor shortage, delay in establishing policy, prices, competitive crops, and effect of the cannery wage freeze.

Returns were received from approximately 800 canners and the following table tabulates the figures.

States	Acreage contracted to April—		Percentage contracted to April 1 of—		Sample of acreage reported*
	1942	1943	Total planted 1942	Total intended 1943	
CORN					
Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire.....	183	1,254	1.6	10.1	89
New York.....	15,294	12,676	50.6	51.9	99
Maryland and Delaware.....	16,298	16,605	81.4	72.7	59
Pennsylvania.....	8,508	9,140	87.7	80.8	66
Ohio.....	12,434	11,100	64.9	57.7	63
Indiana.....	32,502	23,277	63.7	45.2	84
Illinois.....	32,840	31,927	81.2	69.3	57
Wisconsin.....	46,271	47,280	80.9	74.1	95
Minnesota.....	59,000	47,005	90.4	69.7	82
Iowa and Nebraska.....	35,261	41,177	66.5	69.9	97
Other States.....	10,156	22,303	78.5	74.8	81
Total.....	277,747	263,744	73.9	64.7	83
PEAS					
Maine.....	638	0	22.8	0	100
New York.....	32,323	27,306	91.3	78.3	98
Maryland.....	10,511	10,487	98.5	98.0	70
Delaware and New Jersey.....	2,571	1,245	100.0	51.3	100
Pennsylvania.....	7,917	8,651	92.7	91.4	60
Ohio.....	4,411	4,323	90.0	91.5	58
Indiana.....	11,198	10,431	90.4	85.6	81
Illinois.....	7,182	6,405	96.2	79.8	61
Michigan.....	9,130	7,064	97.3	80.6	86
Wisconsin.....	104,721	101,227	91.4	82.8	75
Minnesota.....	30,195	24,851	99.1	74.6	80
Wyoming and Montana.....	4,186	2,175	92.3	40.3	100
Idaho and Utah.....	5,665	4,526	90.6	71.2	45
Washington and Oregon.....	61,072	50,396	97.9	72.0	88
California.....	3,863	3,455	97.8	76.4	100
Other States.....	11,874	13,710	94.3	98.3	39
Total.....	308,066	277,152	93.5	77.1	77
TOMATOES					
New York.....	10,362	9,405	76.7	68.0	58
Maryland.....	5,480	3,507	40.8	25.5	14
Pennsylvania.....	21,835	20,514	84.0	72.7	91
Virginia and West Virginia.....	6,544	5,020	85.8	62.8	22
Ohio.....	7,045	5,547	83.0	68.0	25
Indiana.....	44,715	32,355	74.4	52.9	59
Tennessee and Kentucky.....	9,313	7,720	80.1	54.8	30
Arkansas and Missouri.....	25,106	17,546	88.3	70.2	58
Colorado.....	2,860	3,304	78.6	84.8	86
Utah.....	2,851	2,028	78.2	66.8	49
California.....	57,269	40,404	76.6	54.8	62
Other States.....	52,579	41,088	80.7	65.8	59
Total.....	245,089	188,438	78.2	60.2	51
BEANS					
Maine and Vermont.....	342	444	17.2	17.6	95
New York.....	5,431	1,080	60.4	17.8	79
Maryland and Delaware.....	2,576	1,692	66.5	27.7	24
Pennsylvania.....	3,786	4,258	96.8	94.9	93
Indiana.....	870	1,067	74.2	87.5	65
Michigan.....	4,861	4,610	81.0	61.8	81
Wisconsin.....	5,008	4,851	62.9	48.3	70
Tennessee and Kentucky.....	1,820	2,024	61.7	77.8	80
Arkansas and Missouri.....	2,605	3,726	70.4	54.9	60
Texas.....	2,650	4,206	44.0	51.0	70
Colorado.....	1,040	1,338	81.5	81.7	85
Washington.....	587	1,099	45.3	79.0	59
Oregon.....	2,756	2,659	92.9	82.6	65
California.....	737	390	74.8	35.2	100
Other States.....	5,650	7,318	82.5	67.7	23
Total.....	40,719	41,381	67.8	53.4	61

* The total acreage planted in 1942 by the companies whose reports were used in this summary is shown as a percentage of the total acreage planted in the state during 1942.

WANTED AND FOR SALE**Machinery—Equipment**

This column is open only to members of the Association who want to buy or sell canning machinery and equipment. Names of firms listing the items below will be furnished upon application to the Association. In requesting names, please identify items by number.

WANTED

89-W—Motor truck scale platform, 22 by 9 feet, 15 ton capacity.
 90-W—Beam scale platform, 3 by 4 feet, 1,000-pounds capacity.
 91-W—Junior Chisholm-Ryder green bean grader; also pre-grader.

FOR SALE

187-S—Nine-inch Link Belt reversible galvanized screw conveyor, 35 feet 3 inches long, with 9-inch heavy helicoid galvanized screw conveyor and 3/16-inch galvanized trough, complete with hangers, bearings, etc., drive, and 2 h.p. G. E. motor, 1,800 rpm.
 188-S—32 tray trucks for use in Sprague-Sells (Baker type) horizontal oven; on casters and of steel frame construction.
 189-S—Nine-inch Link-Belt reversible galvanized screw conveyor, 35 feet 3 inches long, with galvanized steel trough, heavy helicoid screw conveyor, No. 4 BE drive, and motor.
 190-S—14 tray truck platforms.
 191-S—Nine-inch right hand Link-Belt heavy helicoid conveyor, 28 feet 10 inches long, complete with reduction unit, drive and motor; consists of two 9-foot 10-inch sections and one 8-foot 10-inch section. Conveyor galvanized No. 10 gauge, angle type with butt strap joints, No. 16 hangers with hard iron bearings; manufactured by Frank Tracy, Inc.
 192-S—Epping Carpenter direct action duplex boiler-feed pump, cylinder size, 9 x 5 x 10; manufactured by Worthington Pump and Machinery Co.
 193-S—Fruit dump bucket on casters.
 194-S—No. 11595 Fairbanks-Morse dial scale, platform type.
 195-S—24-inch Hershey rotary dryer.
 196-S—Unscrambler for No. 2 cans; complete with gear head motor drive.
 197-S—Vertical elevator for filled No. 2 cans, 20 feet long; complete with entrance and discharge boots.
 198-S—Monel metal Crescent dish washer; complete with motor and trays.

199-S—Power hack saw; complete with single phase motor.

200-S—Can unscrambler for No. 2 or smaller cans.

201-S—Anderson vegetable dicer, Model No. 2, single pocket, equipped with 1/2-inch and 5/8-inch dies.

202-S—Anderson vegetable dicer, Model No. 2, double pocket, equipped with 1/2-inch and 5/8-inch dies.

203-S—Complete generating equipment: 11½ by 12-inch horizontal automatic steam engine; 56 by 9-inch flywheel with governor.

204-S—Complete control board and switches: 3-panel switchboard on angle iron frame.

205-S—Twelve D.C. motors; various sizes from 1/4 to 7½ h.p.

Damaged Shipments Manual

A booklet, "Manual for Inspection of Damaged Shipments," has been issued by the Container Coordinating Committee of the war procurement agencies, to be used by receivers and field representatives of the war procurement agencies, War Shipping Administration, and foreign governments in the preparation of reports on damages to shipments of war materials and Lend-lease supplies. The information obtained will be used to improve containers so that products will arrive at point of destination with minimum damage.

Report forms have been issued by most of the procurement agencies for reporting damaged shipments. The committee urged receivers and field men to report damages promptly, whether in transit, at destination, or at intermediate point, in accordance with the instructions outlined in the manual.

Various types and styles of shipping containers most frequently used in the transportation of war materials and supplies are described and illustrated in the manual. In addition, typical failures of the more common types of containers are described and illustrated. These are given as a guide to the inspector in order that he may report damages to containers more accurately.

The manual was prepared with the cooperation and approval of the following: Army, Navy, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, War Production Board, Office of Lend-lease Administration, War Shipping Administration, and the Office of Defense Transportation. Copies may be obtained from the Container Coordinating Committee, or from any of the cooperating agencies.

RATION ORDER AMENDED**Growers and Country Shippers Brought Under Restrictions of Order 13**

Amendment No. 9 to Ration Order 13 adds a new Article, XXIV, to the Order which defines a "country shipper," and a "grower," and brings these classifications under the provisions of the order in the same manner that processors, wholesalers, and retailers are.

Any person who is a grower or country shipper of dry beans, peas, or lentils, as well as a processor of other processed foods, is controlled by both the new Article and Article III of the Order, which applies to processors.

The definition of processors also is expanded by adding to Section 3.1 (a) the following:

(1) A person produces processed foods;

(vi) If he precooks dry beans, peas, or lentils; or

(vii) If he packages dried or dehydrated vegetables or meat stocks whether or not in combination with noodles or other similar paste products for use as a dried soup or soup base.

Some exceptions to the above are noted, such as fruit and vegetable juices packed in containers over one gallon, and canned olives.

One of the restrictions placed on growers and country shippers is that they may not exchange dry beans, peas, or lentils for other processed foods. A processor, country shipper, or grower may deliver processed foods to prospective buyers (other than consumers) for sampling, without getting points, but not in excess of one-fortieth of one per cent of the total amount of processed foods produced or imported by him.

Growers of dry beans, peas, or lentils may transfer them to country shippers point-free, and these products may be transferred point-free between country shippers. A country shipper or grower of dry beans, peas, or lentils may transfer them point-free to growers for seed purposes, and another section states that a wholesaler or retailer may transfer dry beans, peas, or lentils point-free for seed. A wholesaler or retailer may apply for points to replace dry beans, peas, or lentils transferred point-free for seed, on OPA Form R-315.

Another section states that a person acquiring seed beans, peas, or lentils may transfer them as food only for points.

House Committee Again Votes Unanimous Opposition To Grade Labeling As Consumer and Labor Groups Conclude Testimony

At the conclusion of testimony in favor of grade labeling as a measure of price control, presented before the House Committee on Agriculture, on April 7, by consumer and labor representatives, the Committee unanimously voted its disapproval of the Office of Price Administration's proposal for grade labeling of the 1943 pack of fruits and vegetables.

This action of the Committee was a reiteration of the position it had taken on March 25, following testimony by canners opposing grade labeling, which was reported in the INFORMATION LETTER of March 27.

Chairman Hampton P. Fulmer of the

Committee announced that the vote was taken in the belief that if grade labeling is imposed at this time it would retard production. However, Mr. Fulmer stated that he plans to introduce a bill on the subject and hold extensive hearings at which all the evidence on both sides may be presented in time for action to be taken on the 1944 pack.

OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown had not announced his decision on the question of grade labeling at press. He had told the House Committee on March 25 that he was reconsidering OPA's order requiring grade labeling and that a decision would be announced shortly.

SWEET CORN AND SNAP BEANS FOR PROCESSING

USDA Reports 5% Intended Acreage Increase for Corn; 19% For Snap Beans

Late March acreage intentions, reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, indicate a five per cent increase for sweet corn for processing over 1942, and a 19 per cent increase for snap beans for processing. Reports for each commodity are as follows:

Sweet Corn for Processing

Late March acreage intentions of sweet corn processors point to an increase in 1943 of about 5 per cent over the 1942 planted acreage. If these plans for 1943 are carried out, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates this year's acreage for processing will total 542,480 acres compared with 517,000 acres (revised) in 1942.

Abandonment or loss of planted acreage because of unfavorable growing conditions has ranged from 2.4 per cent in 1939 to 16.1 per cent in 1936. For the 10-year period from 1933 to 1942, the average loss or abandonment of plantings was about 6 per cent.

If in 1943 the loss of plantings of sweet corn because of unfavorable growing conditions should be in line with the average loss of 6 per cent, a planting of 542,480 acres will result in about 506,900 acres for harvest. The revised estimate of acreage harvested in 1942 is 485,010 acres.

The 10-year (1932-41) average yield of sweet corn for processing is 2.21 tons per acre. A harvest of 506,900 acres in 1943 with yields in line with the 10-year period of 2.21 tons per acre would give a production of 1,128,900 tons. The revised estimate of 1942 production is 1,281,600 tons and for the preceding

10-year (1932-41) period, an average production of 713,400 tons was obtained.

The following table shows the acreage which would result if these late March intentions to contract and plant sweet corn are carried out in 1943. Since these plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for this season. They are to be considered rather as a guide in making necessary adjustments in acreage before planting operations actually begin:

States	1942 planted Acres	1943 intended Acres
Maine.....	13,200	13,300
New Hampshire.....	530	530
Vermont.....	1,320	1,000
New York.....	25,500	27,300
Pennsylvania.....	15,000	17,100
Ohio.....	31,500	30,000
Indiana.....	56,200	54,500
Illinois.....	72,900	80,200
Michigan.....	4,700	4,500
Wisconsin.....	71,000	74,600
Minnesota.....	83,900	84,000
Iowa.....	56,500	62,200
Nebraska.....	3,900	4,200
Delaware.....	2,800	3,100
Maryland.....	48,400	51,800
Tennessee.....	3,400	2,400
Washington.....	9,400	12,200
Oregon.....	8,300	4,700
Other States.....	13,550	14,800
Total.....	517,000	542,430
Total.....	138,400	165,240

Snap Beans for Processing

Processors of snap beans reporting to USDA on the acreage intended for 1943 indicate an increase for this season of about 19 per cent over the 1942 plantings for canning or other manufacture. If the acreage plans of late March materialize, the 1943 plantings will total 165,240 acres compared with 138,400 acres in 1942.

Loss or abandonment of the acreage planted to snap beans for processing has averaged around 6 per cent an-

nually during the past 10 years. If an average loss in acreage of 6 per cent occurs in 1943 in line with the 10-year abandonment, a planting of 165,240 acres would result in around 155,300 acres for harvest. The revised estimate of acreage harvested in 1942 is 134,900 acres and the 10-year (1932-41) average harvested acreage is 55,700 acres.

The 10-year (1932-41) average yield of snap beans for processing is 1.62 tons per acre. A harvest of 155,300 acres in 1943 with yields in line with the 10-year period of 1.62 tons per acre would give a production of about 251,600 tons for processing. This compares with the revised estimate of the 1942 production of 232,900 tons and the average production for the preceding 10-year (1932-41) period of 91,600 tons.

The following table shows the acreages which would result if these late March intentions to contract and plant snap beans for processing materialize. Since these early season plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for this season. They are to be considered rather as a guide in making necessary adjustments in acreages before planting operations actually begin.

States	1942 planted Acres	1943 intended Acres
Maine.....	2,550	2,700
New York.....	12,600	13,700
Pennsylvania.....	3,800	4,400
Indiana.....	2,000	2,400
Michigan.....	7,100	8,200
Wisconsin.....	13,000	15,600
Delaware.....	1,900	1,900
Maryland.....	13,500	15,700
Virginia.....	4,100	4,200
North Carolina.....	1,200	1,600
South Carolina.....	2,600	4,100
Georgia.....	5,000	5,000
Florida.....	15,700	24,000
Tennessee.....	3,400	3,900
Mississippi.....	4,000	3,000
Arkansas.....	14,400	16,400
Louisiana.....	4,300	6,200
Oklahoma.....	5,300	6,000
Texas.....	6,000	7,000
Colorado.....	1,600	1,900
Utah.....	1,100	1,200
Washington.....	2,900	3,500
Oregon.....	4,100	4,100
California.....	980	900
Other States.....	5,200	6,440
Total.....	138,400	165,240

Ohio Labor Law Amended

The Ohio State legislature has passed and sent to the governor for his approval a bill to amend the State labor laws under which hours of work are regulated. The amendment removes the limitations on hours of work in the case of employees 16 years of age or older who are employed by canners during the harvesting season of perishable products.

INCREASED SUPPORT PRICES**Details are Announced for Dry Edible Beans and Peas**

Increased support prices for dry beans and dry peas were announced April 8 by the War Food Administration. Prices at the new levels will be supported through government commodity loan and purchase programs. Price details are as follows:

Dry Edible Beans. The Commodity Credit Corporation will offer to purchase all 1943-crop dry edible beans at \$6.50 per hundred pounds, cleaned and bagged in cartons, f.o.b. carrier, at country shipping points, for the following classes: Pea, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pinto, Pink, Small Red and Cranberry; and at \$7.50 per hundred pounds, f.o.b., basis for the following classes: Lima, Baby Lima, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney and Western Red Kidney. These support prices compare with \$5.00 per hundred pounds for most classes of beans, as announced by the Department on January 17.

As an additional inducement to farmers to increase the production of dry edible beans to the 1943 goal of 3,300,000 acres, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans on threshers-run beans of all classes (except tepary and mixed beans), at \$5.50 per hundred pounds for U. S. No. 1, \$5.35 for U. S. No. 2, and \$5.10 for U. S. No. 3 with appropriate discounts for substandard beans having a percentage of defects in excess of the maximum permitted in U. S. No. 3. These loans will be made on threshers-run beans stored either on the farm or in warehouses.

To encourage the harvesting of an increased quantity of blackeye peas in the South, the Department will purchase such peas at a level of \$5.75 per hundred pounds of cleaned and bagged U. S. Grade No. 1, delivered to points designated by county AA committees. The purchase price for U. S. No. 2 will be \$5.60 per hundred pounds, and for U. S. No. 3 it will be \$5.35 per hundred pounds.

Smooth Dry Edible Peas. The new support price for smooth, dry edible peas grown in the Northwest will be \$5.65 per hundred pounds for U. S. No. 1, and \$5.40 per hundred pounds for U. S. No. 2, f.o.b. carrier at country shipping points. These prices compare with \$5.50 for U. S. No. 1, and \$5.25 for U. S. No. 2 heretofore announced by the Department. Growers will also be offered a loan on threshers-run smooth, dry edible peas of the specified varieties at the rates of \$4.50 per hundred pounds for U. S. No. 1, and \$4.25 for U. S. No. 2, with appropriate discounts for the lower grades.

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted to membership in the Association since March 13, 1943:

Baumer Food Products Co., New Orleans, La.
Bloomsburg Packing Co., Bloomsburg, Pa.
California Sunset Products Co., Merced, Calif.
Hawaiian Fruit Packers, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.
Hilltop Orchard, Eagle Creek, Ore.
Marshfield Supply Co., Marshfield, Mo.
Middletown Canneries, Middletown, Ind.
Mutual Citrus Products Co., Inc., Anaheim, Calif.
National Fruit Products Co., Inc., Winchester, Va.
Niagara Frontier Canning Co., Lockport, N. Y.
Nikiskak Bay Packing Co., Anchorage, Alaska
Producers Canning Co., Ft. Collins, Colo.
Rocca Bella Olive Assn., Wallace, Calif.
Matthew M. Sterner, Birdsboro, Pa.
R. D. & D. B. Snyder, Delta, Pa.
Stayton Canning Co. Coop., Stayton, Ore.
Sunnyside Packing Co., Inc., Sunnyside, Wash.
Tasty Food Products Co., Brownwood, Tex.
Walnut Creek Canning Co., Walnut Creek, Calif.

Committee of Food Retailers

Sixteen food retailers have been invited to membership on the National Retail Food Industry Advisory Committee of the Food Distribution Administration, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

Those invited to membership, listed by the groups they represent, are:

Small independent retailers—John N. Bloecher, Baltimore, Md.; Frank R. Eastman, Albany, N. Y.; and B. F. Turner, Cranston, R. I.

Medium size independent retailers—E. D. Armstrong, Beckley, W. Va.; P. M. Brinker, Dallas, Tex.; Vincent Browner, Des Moines, Iowa; P. D'Agostino, N. Y. C.; and W. A. Gates, Medford, Oreg.

Large independent retailers—D. E. Robinson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Super-markets—W. H. Albers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph Weingarten, Houston, Tex.

Chain stores—Lewis W. Cole, Louisville, Ky.; Glenn R. Grife, Minneapolis, Minn.; Chas. W. Parr, N. Y. C.; and Hunter C. Phelan, Norfolk, Va.

Wagon retailers—C. W. Allwyn, Harrington, Ill.

OPA STAFF ORDER ISSUED**Defines Operating Relations Between Administrators and Lawyers**

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown on April 8 made public an order defining operating relations between the administrative and legal staffs of the Office of Price Administration in which responsibility for administrative decisions was placed firmly in the hands of operating officers, with attorneys being confined to the responsibility of providing legal counsel and assistance. Partial text of the order addressed to deputy and regional administrators, follows:

"The Office of Price Administration is an essential part of the nation's war program and in fulfilling its responsibilities in this time of national emergency it is absolutely essential that OPA action be prompt and decisive.

"We cannot afford the refinements of procedure and the precision of action which might be warranted in a public regulatory agency in time of peace. I am mindful of our obligations to the people to insure the fairest and most equitable possible applications of the statutes under which the Office of Price Administration operates, but it is not my intention to permit the fundamental objectives of the price control and rationing programs to be jeopardized by insistence on attempts at perfection in discharging our responsibilities under these statutes.

"When the head of the Price, Rationing, or Rent Department presents a regulation for my signature or when he takes action in my behalf in accordance with policies which I have laid down, I shall hold him strictly accountable for the propriety of the action on all counts. In the field organization the regional administrators and district managers are also fully responsible for the conformance of their actions to these requirements.

"There is to be no misunderstanding," Mr. Brown added, "as to the essential function which our legal staff has in giving to our formal actions correct legal form and in insuring their conformance to Constitutional and statutory requirements. In performing this function the attorney shall act in the role of legal counsel to the head of the branch, or equivalent or higher office, to which he is assigned.

"While it is a definite obligation of such an operating officer to seek and give careful consideration to the advice of legal counsel, he has the principal responsibility for making the necessary decisions and the results of the actions are his responsibility."

Bulletin 26-L Changes, Additions Affect Asparagus, Celery Hearts**NEW PROCESS INFORMATION**

The Research Laboratory has announced the following process information which should be considered in connection with "Bulletin 26-L, Fifth Edition, "Processes for Non-acid Canned Foods in Metal Containers."

ASPARAGUS PROCESSES

The following statement on the processing of asparagus is issued by the Processing Committee of the National Canners Association. These recommendations are based upon a thorough review of existing information regarding this product:

In National Canners Association Bulletin 26-L, "Processes for Non-acid Canned Foods," 5th edition, issued in 1942, some changes were made in the processes for asparagus spears. Due to lack of space, a discussion of factors considered important in the processing of asparagus spears could not be included in the bulletin.

Facts thus far revealed by process studies show that the rate of heat penetration into canned asparagus spears is retarded when the spears are processed in a horizontal position, because convection currents between the spears are greatly impeded. In a lesser degree, heat penetration is retarded when the spears are in a vertical position if the tips point upward instead of downward. To obtain the highest possible rate of heat penetration, therefore, asparagus must be processed with the spears in a vertical position, with the tips pointing downward.

When cans are placed in the retort so that the asparagus tips are down, the times and temperatures recommended in NCA Bulletin 26-L, 5th Ed., p. 20, are sufficient to destroy all micro-organisms in the product which might constitute a hazard to the health of the consumer. These processes also will protect the canned asparagus against spoilage by the very heat-resistant thermophilic bacteria, provided they are not present in the raw material in abnormally high numbers.

It is suggested that the canner who plans to utilize the advantage gained by processing the asparagus with tips pointing downward make a careful study of means of insuring that occasional cans are not placed in the retort with the tips pointing upward. Unless he can be certain that *all cans* will be correctly placed, it is strongly advised that the processes specified for the condition "tips up" be used.

Following are the processes suggested:

1. For cans of No. 2½ size and

smaller placed in the retort with the tips pointing upward—

White and White-Green	—240° F. for 24 minutes or —248° F. for 15 minutes
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All green	—240° F. for 26 minutes or —248° F. for 16 minutes
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2. For cans of No. 2½ size and smaller placed in the retort with the tips pointing downward—

White and White-Green	—240° F. for 23 minutes or —248° F. for 14 minutes
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All Green	—240° F. for 25 minutes or —248° F. for 15 minutes
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It is important to remember that in any process the retort must be vented sufficiently to remove all air before the starting time for the cook is taken. Air in the retort produces "cold spots" among the cans, and can reduce the sterilizing value of the cook considerably. Extensive tests have shown that a retort must be exceptionally well vented to have a coming-up time of less than five minutes. Short coming-up times can be used only with a large steam supply and large vents and by leaving the vents wide open almost to processing temperature.

Whether asparagus is processed at 240° F. or 248° F., cooling after processing should be as rapid as possible so as to minimize the effect of the heat on the quality of the asparagus.

REVISION OF PROCESS SUGGESTIONS FOR CELERY HEARTS

The following table contains a revised list of process suggestions for celery hearts. It is intended to replace the table given on page 25 of NCA Bulletin 26-L, 5th edition, "Processes for Non-acid Canned Foods in Metal Containers."

Can Name	Dimensions	Retort Temp.	Time
		Deg. F.	Min.
No. 1 (Picnic)	211 x 400	240	25
No. 2	307 x 409	240	25
No. 2½	401 x 411	240	30
Quart olive	307 x 704	240	25
No. 2½ sq.	300 x 308 x 604	240	25

Replacement pages for insertion in present copies of Bulletin 26-L will be sent to those listed as having received the last edition. They will contain the revised process suggestions given above.

OPA Amendment Lifts Bland Apple Syrup From Pricing

Bland apple syrup was removed from all price control April 8 by the Office of Price Administration.

This action was taken in Amendment No. 3 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 233 (Dried and Canned Apples and Apple Products), effective April 18. At the same time, bland apple

syrup also was excepted from price control under the General Maximum Price Regulation by Amendment No. 59 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1.

Simultaneously, OPA also set a specific dollar-and-cent maximum price of 10 cents per gallon, f. o. b. factory, for vinegar stock, for processors.

FROZEN ASPARAGUS PRICES**Will Be Raised To Allow For Growers' Increased Production Costs**

In another move to obtain the maximum harvest of asparagus this year, the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture on April 7 announced that processor price ceilings for quick-frozen asparagus will be raised to make it possible for growers to receive prices in line with production costs. A similar action was announced recently for asparagus for canning.

The OPA will allow an increase of one cent a pound in the price paid growers for asparagus by the processors in all States except Washington, Oregon and California where the increase allowed will be one and one-half cents per pound.

Department of Agriculture officials say the increase will adjust processor ceiling prices so that a fair price may be expected by the grower for asparagus, a vegetable high in production labor costs.

USDA State War Boards are holding meetings with asparagus growers and processors to determine the prevailing price paid the growers in 1942 for the raw product, and the 1943 processor price ceilings will be determined on this basis plus the increase allowed by OPA on the recommendation of the Department. All grades and sizes of marketable asparagus sold by the grower will come under the increased processor price ceilings.

Growers have been advised by the Department that in order to receive the price increase, acreage contracts with the processors should be made at the prices to be determined and announced by the State War Boards.

County War Boards will assist growers and processors in negotiating these contracts on the basis of the price determinations made by State Boards.

Date for Tri-State Meeting

The meeting of the Tri-State Packers Association announced for April 9 has been postponed to April 21. It will be held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore.

FOOD WILL BE ALLOTTED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES

Processed Products Are Made Available to Laboratories and Experimental Kitchens by OPA Order

Food research laboratories, experimental kitchens, food demonstration groups, and others engaged in similar work that requires the use of rationed, processed foods will be granted allotments for such purposes through amendment 10 to Ration Order 13 issued by the Office of Price Administration on April 6, effective April 12.

Many of these groups, it was pointed out by the OPA, are conducting projects that are directly related to the government's food conservation program or are carrying on long-time research experiments which, it is felt, must not be interrupted at this time.

Persons or groups who require processed foods for any of these purposes may apply to their local War Price and Rationing Board for ration points, and will be given allotments according to amounts used in 1942, on the same basis as allotments are now made to industrial users. Applications to local boards are made on OPA Form R-1308.

The following information must be supplied by the person making application to local boards for ration points for processed foods under the new amendment:

1. The inventory he had on hand on February 28, 1943.
2. The amount of processed foods used during each of the three base periods of 1942: January through April; May through August; September through December.
3. The total amount of processed foods reported as used during the three base periods, divided into three groups: (1) canned and bottled; (2) dried or dehydrated; (3) frozen.

Frozen fruits and vegetables in containers of more than ten pounds, fruit and vegetable juices in containers of over one gallon, and jellies and preserves must also be reported.

Allotments under rationing are figured by multiplying the number of pounds of these foods used during each period of 1942, by a number, or factor, as follows: Pounds of canned and bottled foods are multiplied by the factor, 2.5; dry and dehydrated foods, by 5.1; frozen foods by 3.3. A deduction will then be made for inventory on hand on February 28, 1943.

The resulting number of ration points may be spent for any assortment of processed foods that are wanted, regardless of the kinds used in 1942.

ADDRESS OF C. E. LINDSEY

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quotas of products to be reserved for the Government, and information as to type, style and variety of products and the grades and can sizes preferred. We were given general statements on the basic price policies that the OPA would follow, the general food production goals and support price policies of the Department of Agriculture, and the general manpower policy. We were also informed that grade labeling would be required on our products as a part of the price control program.

At its annual meeting following the Processors' Conference the Association adopted resolutions which—

Pledged its members to an all-out production effort in 1943;

Emphasized manpower as constituting the most critical problem in meeting the 1943 production goals;

Asked that regulations and restrictions upon the industry's operations be limited to those essential to the carrying out of the war program;

Opposed compulsory grade labeling as being both unnecessary and unworkable.

In the discussions at both the Processors' Conference and the Association's annual meeting, canners emphasized to government representatives the need for speedy and definite action on pending questions so that the industry might go ahead with its production plans.

Two Association committees were appointed to follow up the pending problems, a Manpower Committee, and a Committee on Convention Resolutions. These two committees came to Washington in December, soon after the Chicago meetings.

The Manpower Committee began a series of conferences with the War Manpower Commission, Selective Service System, Department of Agriculture, and U. S. Employment Service, at which the Committee set out the industry's labor problem, both in getting an adequate amount of labor and in retaining the necessary staff of key employees to supervise and train the large amount of inexperienced labor that must be employed this year. These conferences extended over many weeks, and all this time members of the Committee were on the job.

The Committee likewise served in an advisory capacity to the Association's newly created Manpower Division in formulating and carrying out its program of self-help by the industry in the recruitment of labor.

Since last December the Government's handling of the manpower problem has undergone a number of changes. But the Association's Committee has constantly kept before the appropriate

government agencies three important facts:

1. That the growers of canning crops and the processors of these crops must have an adequate labor supply or they will be unable to provide the food that is essential both for war needs and for the civilian population;

2. That the canning industry, if it is to do its job and make full use of canning crops that are grown, must be permitted to retain such skilled and experienced employees as are needed to conduct its operations;

3. That the canning industry must be permitted to make such adjustments in wage rates as are necessary, first, to meet the situation caused by migration of labor to industries paying higher wages; second, to establish the proper relation between farm and cannery labor; and third, to facilitate the recruitment of new cannery labor.

All of us realize that the canning industry's problem is but one part of the much larger over-all manpower problem, and that what is done with respect to our industry must be coordinated with the over-all program.

The one outstanding fact, however, is that delay in reaching decisions on cannery manpower questions, and in making these decisions effective, seriously lessens the industry's ability to produce what the country needs and ought to have. Of course, other industries have manpower problems, but crops are something that can't be postponed, and spoilage isn't subject to control by directives and orders. Nature sets the schedule for the year's food production, and nature never waits for man to make up his mind.

The Committee on Convention Resolutions likewise came to Washington promptly after the Chicago meetings and conferred with the OPA on grade labeling and price policies. Facts were presented and prompt decisions urged. When canned grapefruit prices were about to be issued, Congressional representatives from grapefruit canning states conferred with OPA on both prices and grade labeling, and representatives of the grapefruit canning branch of the industry were invited to participate in the conference. The order on grapefruit juice, issued on January 22, provided for dollar and cents prices on a regional basis and for grade labeling of that product.

Thereafter came weeks of further delay in the establishment of prices for the major vegetable products, due chiefly to differences between the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration over the matter of subsidies in connection with increased prices for canning crops. The situation was rapidly becoming so critical that the Association deemed it advisable to call a meeting of its Legislative Committee to consider what steps the industry should take.

Finally, on March 3 and 4, the House Committee on Agriculture held a hear-

ing to go into the question. It heard testimony from canners and representatives of the Office of Price Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation, as the result of which further conferences between the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, officials of the OPA, and representatives of the industry were arranged to work out, if possible, a satisfactory solution of the price formula, subsidy, and labeling questions.

On March 13, after a week of conferences, the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration issued a joint statement on their programs which included purchase of specified canning crops by the Commodity Credit Corporation at the Department of Agriculture's support prices and resale of these crops to canners at 1942 prices; and flat dollars and cents regional prices to be set by OPA for canned vegetables at the processors' level, according to grade, can size, etc., for that part of the pack sold for civilian consumption.

On March 24 the OPA announced canners' ceiling prices for the 1943 pea pack. These prices were in the form of a schedule appended to Maximum Price Regulation 306, which regulation provided for grade labeling.

On March 25 at an executive meeting of the House Committee on Agriculture, Administrator Prentiss M. Brown of the OPA told the committee that he had reopened the subject of grade labeling and would announce his decision the following week.

The OPA announced ceiling prices for canned tomatoes on March 27; corn prices on March 31; and green bean prices on April 7. As in the case of the order on canned peas, grade labeling would be required on these three products.

Now, we are in the second week of April, and ordinarily the canning industry would be all set for the year's operations. But we are not, although the industry has done everything in its power since last November to get definite, practical policies and regulations established that would enable it to make a record production in 1943.

As President of the Association I have been in close contact with the efforts of the Association's committees and members of its staff to work out satisfactory solutions of the industry's problems. Committee members have been constantly on the job, often at considerable inconvenience and at the sacrifice of time and energy needed in their own business.

The situation clearly called for such a meeting as we are holding today and tomorrow—a meeting that affords this group, which is thoroughly representative of the industry, an opportunity to get information first-hand from the men in government agencies who are formulating and administering pro-

grams affecting the industry; a meeting that also enables such a group to present first-hand to the government representatives both facts and opinions on the various questions.

At the Annual Meeting in Chicago last December I had occasion to tell canners that the food supply problem needed a new evaluation, based upon the realization that the country *can* go hungry, and *will* go hungry, if its food production roadway is made a succession of stop lights and detours. The meeting now opening will give us a chance to look at the food production roadway map again and see where and how we shall have to travel.

CANNERS IN JOINT SESSION WITH U.S.A. OFFICIALS

(Continued from page 7501)

Presiding over the Food Distribution Panel was Roy F. Hendrickson, FDA Director, and members of the panel were E. A. Meyer, W. G. Meal, John E. Dodds, Sylvester R. Smith, Merritt Greene, Carl G. Wooster, and Ralph E. Arnold, all of FDA.

The April 10 meeting consisted of a morning session which featured two panel discussions on prices and rationing, a luncheon meeting, and an afternoon entirely devoted to manpower problems.

The Price Panel found A. C. Hoffman of the Office of Price Administration, presiding. These OPA men were panel-members: Geoffrey Baker, Dan F. Gerber, Norman O. Sorenson, and Glenn Knaub.

The Rationing Panel was presided over by Curtis Rogers of OPA, with William L. Dunn, Charles Lampe, and Roy Huston of OPA participating.

Guest speaker at the luncheon was Jesse W. Tapp, just appointed Associate Administrator of the new Food Production and Distribution Administration.

Speakers on Manpower problems in the afternoon were the following: Lt. Col. Jay L. Taylor, Deputy Administrator, FPDA; E. N. Richmond, Chairman, N. C. A. Manpower Committee; E. A. Meyer, FDA; Almon Roth, Alternate Industry Member, National War Labor Board; Lt. Col. F. V. Keesling, Jr., National Headquarters, Selective Service System; and Fay W. Hunter, Chief, Placement Bureau, Agricultural Division, War Manpower Commission.

The Association will issue a more complete report of the meeting following its adjournment.

WILL EXPEDITE SEASONAL INDUSTRY WAGE CASES

More Authority Given Regional Boards on Handling Emergency Situations

The War Labor Board has issued a memorandum to the chairmen of Regional War Labor Boards, advising them that they should give special consideration to expediting the handling of cases in the seasonal industries engaged in processing food products, and particularly the canners of fresh fruits and vegetables. The memorandum states:

It has been suggested to the National Association of Canners that they might endeavor to file applications on a State-wide or area basis, and I understand that some State associations have already filed applications for wage increases. You may find it desirable to get in touch with the associations in your region and work out some procedure with them for considering cases for groups of employers rather than on an individual basis.

In some areas, and in the case of some processors, the problem of time may be of such an emergency character as to warrant dispensing with Form 10 applications and Wage and Hour processing, and providing for the direct handling of wage applications with substantially instantaneous service (through such possible devices as Standing Tripartite Panels or referees acting upon cases immediately, as they are received, in informal fashion, and reporting forthwith thereon to the Board or to a division of the Board in whom final responsibility might be vested). Approval of applications, whether formal or informal, should be based on their being in line with the Board's wage stabilization policy.

The National War Labor Board, not knowing enough about the situations in particular areas, has not been willing to authorize any specific arrangements of this sort, preferring to leave the matter to each Regional Board to work out for itself.

The memorandum advises the chairmen of the Regional Boards that if, after looking into the situation in their respective areas, they should conceive it to be essential to adopt emergency measures which would require definite authority from the National Board, they should get in touch with the National Board so that the matter can be handled promptly.

Where unions are involved, the memorandum states, these unions should be parties to applications for wage increases.